(a) Many small sales, however, are made at the area, as above, on the North River of this city. he market days now are Mondays and Thursdays, out 400 beef cattle, on an average, are driven to this , weekly from Philadelphia. There are also occasional oments to Bermuda, to supply the British naval concet. Fig. 1. It is proper to state that it is difficult to ascertain, with precision, the exact amount of cattle sold yearly, at the various drove yards within the limits of the city; but it is believed that the figures in the main are essentially correct:— STOCK OFFERED MONTHLY. Janusry 6.550
Pebruary 6.600
March 5.875
April 5.800
May 6856
June 6.600 5,466 254.200 Total 88.994 ONTHLY AVERAGE OF PRICES.

Cours and

Beeves.

Ca'ves.

\$550a\$8.00 \$20a\$40 y \$5.50a\$8.00 ry 6 00 a 8.50 6.00 a 8.50 \$2.00a\$5.00 22 a 42 25 a 40 20 a 41,50 20 a 42 20 a 45 20 a 43 1,50 a 4,50 20 a 43 1,50 a 4,50 20 a 40 1,50 a 4,50 24 a 42,50 1,75 a 5,00 20 a 48 1,30 a 4,00 22 a 35,50 1 50 a 7,00 " 1850 " 78,200
" 1851 " 83,535
" 1852 " 83,994

From the above statement it will be seen that the Cattle trade of this city is steadily and progressively increasing. An immense capital is involved in it, amounting to several millions of dollars, annually. The Thermometer for the year 1851. The following table, which we have extracted from elatour's Thermometrical Record, Wall street, indicates the thermometer on the first and last days of each month in the year 1851, together with the coldest day in each, and a general average of the coldest and hottest part of the day for the month; namely, the coldest at six o'clock A.M. in summer, and seven in winter, and warmest at three o'clock P.M. throughout the year:-39.23.31 42.22.31 48 33 37 58 Average...... 38,11.31 49.25.31 6 o'clock 12 o'clock 3 o'clock 5 o'clock 57.11.31 67.66.31 June 1 58 6 2 59 72 7 30 74 8 Average 63.17.31 30. 63.17.31

July 1. 74 54
2. 71 80
19. 75 85
31. 65 75

Average 69.30.31 84 80 88 71 80.23.31 Average 69.30.31

August 1 62 7
25 70 8
31 82 7

Average 65.25.31 77.3.31 Beptember 1 ... 69 7 11 73 8 13 73 8 30 35 6 Average 62.13.81 77 7 87 8 84)4 7 67 6 73.21.31 Average 62.13
October 1 56
8 57
12 65
31 58 68 74 November 1.....

rage 42.9.31
r 1. 33 40
2. 31 44
27 10 22
28 38 44
29 35 45
30 34 4
31 40
28.28.31 Average..... From the foregoing, it will be seen that the two coldes days of the year were the 31st January and the 27th De sember; and the warmest, the 11th and 13th Septemb when the thermometer was 88 at 2 P. M., on the 11th, ar 88% at 1 P. M. on the 13th September. The extremes heat and cold have been more intense, during the pa year, than in the year 1850, when the coldest day was th let January. The thermometer stood as follows:-7 o'clock . M. 12 o'clock M. 3 o'clock P.M. 5 o'clock P.M

42.9.31

Average......

December

50.16.31

17 21 23 10 The part year has been most changeable. As an in stance, the following may be given :-- On the 27th of De cember, the thermometer was 10 degrees at 7 A. M.; an on the 28th, at 7 A. M., 38-having fallen 28 degrees i twenty-four hours.

Emigration for the Year 1851. For the following official table, we are indebted to Mr. Bernard Casserley, clerk in the office of the Commission

	THE YE	AR 1851.	
Ireland		Denmark	229
Germany		S. America	121
England	28,553	Sardinia	98
Scotland	7,302		81
France	6,064		50
Switzerland	4.499	Mexico :	42
Wales	2.189	Portugal	26
Norway	2112	Russia	23 11
Holland	1.798	Sicily	11
Italy	618	E. Indies	10
W. Indies	875	Chica	9
Belgium	475	Turkey	4
Poland	422	Greece	1
	278	<u>.</u>	CHARLES NO.

From the foregoing, it will be seen how vast was the amount of emigration te this port, for the year 1851, particularly from unhappy Ireland. The increase over the emigration of the year 1850 is tremendous. The aggregate of 1850 was 212,796. The increase is, there 76.965 for the year, or at the rate of 6.468 per month This is the more singular, as in 1850 there was a decrease of 8,567 from the year 1849. The following table will exhibit the emigration from various countries for the est three years:-

1840 1850 1851

ACPSU.	* OP-0	AGUL.
.112,591	116,532	163 256
. 55.705	45.402	69.883
	28.125	28.553
		7,302
		2.189
		6.064
		278
		4.499
- TO TO THE		1.798
T		2,112
20022		2,112
		220
800		618
310		26
		475
		575
		81
		98
		121
		50
. 9		9
		- 11
		42
		23
	32	10
. 6	9	4
. 6	3	1
. 163	188	422
. 8	-	-
	.112.5e1	112,661 116,632 45,402 28,821 28,125 8,840 6,771 1,782 1,520 2,683 3,398 21,405 2,861 2,447 1,174 3,500 3,150 1,667 1,119 90 662 475 287 55 188 229 449 564 151 172 165 33 103 59 61 1 712 165 33 103 59 61 1 9 11 21 23 41 388 18 34 32 6 5 5 5 163 185

Total......220,503 212,796 289,601 It will be seen from the foregoing, that considerably more than half the entire emigrant population is from Ireland. The whole emigration to every part of this untry eaunot be under baif a million for the last year. Arrivals at the Port of New York during the year 1851.

Total Gall Silver Silver School Silver School Silver Silve

Through the politeness of Mr. James Thorne, Boarding Officer in the United States Revenue Department, we are enabled to present the following list of vessels arrived at the port of New York during the year ending December 31, 1851:-

. 752 . 108 . 6	510 164 7 65 12 27 25 22 25 28 16 11	675 414 16 33 50 22 19 4 37 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	316 242	126	2	_	-	2,381 966 30 133 48 9 54 7 44
. 108 . 6	164	414	049	-				
. 34	7	***		37	-	1	_	966
. 34			700	i	_		_	30
. 08	- 65	99	1		_	_	_	193
	12	90	9		-	4	_	48
: \$		2	-	-	-		_	9
. 8	97	19		_	1	2		54
: -	-	7	1	COL				7
: 16	05	. 0						44
. 16	-	75	-	100	-			24
. 3	6	10				TO:		12
. 2	10		1				4	
· 4	- 44	2	L. Asid		100	131	0.00	18
. 4	16	- 6	-	1000				29
3	10							24 18 29 2
		4	- 150	-				- 1
		- 20	- 7			1		16
	7	3 10 23						107
		23	-	-				27 12
	3	0				-		12
	3	*	-	-	-	-	1	6
	Ť	0	- 2					9
			9	-	-			0
	- 1	3	1	-	-	-	-	9
	1	Ī			ATE.	-	Value	
	- 3	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	111
	1	3	-		-	-	1	
	-	1		-	-	-	1	1
	1	-	-	100	-	-	-	1
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		i	i -	_ i	3 4 23	- 3 4 2 3	3 4 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 2

941 883 1,303 588 166 2 1 4 3,888 United States Whale Fishery.

Ships and Bari	ke. Brigs	. Schs.	Bbls. Spm.	Bbls. Wh.
New Bedford 50	4		45,966	150,156 3,405
Nantucket12		2	15,500	
Fairhaven 13	-	1	9,491	14,146
New London 27	Ξ		2,799	64,317
Sag Harbor4		-	110	10,970
Greenport7	_		857	13,844
Warren 5	3 4 1	-	3,552	1,774
Boston	4		7,871	1 100
Edgartown3	1	-	3,150	4,100
Westport1	-	1111111	2.808	2.650
New York5	=	10.55	1,385	1,924
Mattapoisett2		=	1,130	1,656
Newport2	=		131	12.80
Mystic	=		1.235	15 556
Stonington8	8	15	2,805	807
Provincetown	•		2,000	8,850
Cold Spring3	1	Ξ	220	0,000
Truro	i		260	
Beverly	i		50	10
Dartmouth			- 00	2.800
Falmouth		=	120	2,600
Lynn1		=	120	2,000
Total 194	24	18	98,534	341,945
Rec'ts in 1850 144	17	16	86.157	191,752
" 1849165	9	14	99.433	256,183
4 1848178	12	6	108.531	243.876
" 1847214	28	1	121,410	320.545
" 1846158	30	11	92 877	219.763
" 1845207 .	19	16	158,484	274.843
" 1844 —			138.585	267 082
" 1843104	28	13	167.134	205,861
" 1842162	38	7	163.697	163.810
u 1941 171	49	ò	157.643	205 164

Annual Rejort of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

42 6 156,445

The President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, Mr. Dean, sent his annual report to the Board of Aldermen, last evening. The document being of great length, we are unable to present the entire contents to our readers. The following are extracts:-AVERAGE DEPTH OF WATER IN THE DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR

I FOR EACH MON	TH IN THE	YEARS LOAD.	LODU, ANI	1001.	
	1849	. 18	50.	1851.	
	Ft.	In. Ft.	In.	Ft. In	
January		4 30		26 11	١,
February		1 83	100	29 6	
February	*****	1 33		31 -	
March	21	1 50	0	or -	
April	28	2 33	2	31 10	18
May	24	9 33		31 4	10
June	25	4 81	11	29 5	183
July	25	2 33 9 33 4 31 9 28 2 27 8 29 2 28	1	29 5 28 — 20 — 27 3 29 3	100
August	0.6	2 27	9	20	ll:
August	20	8 29	8	07 0	100
September	20	8 29		27 3 29 3	100
October			10		1
November	24 2		11	30 4	ñ.
December	26	8 26	1	29 6	Ш
The following	is an acco	unt of the e	xpenditu	res:-	Ł
No. of Control of Control		Balance .	Appr'ion b	v	
		unexpended			10.
Anni Lu -	Emiliare.	from 1850.			13
Aqueduct Con-	Lap ture.	J. O. 1000.	101 1001		1
	*****			* ***	100
struct'n Ac't	\$4,362 30	5,553 90		1,191 60	18
Aqueduct re-					100
pairs and im-					
provements.	23.688 53	9 959 21	15.000	1.270 68	100

Aqueduct	e-	30	5,553	90		1,191	60
pairs and i	s. 23,688	53	9,959	21	15,000	1,270	68
Water and e	2,955	74	4,594	16	_	1,638	42
Water pipes laying	187,498	12	7,647	31	193,447	13,596	19
Bewers rep'ri	ng 11,230	78	2,075	78	10,500	1,345	00
Statical table	s. 1,071		1,062	- 61	1,000	1,491	41
directed Com. Coun	by	46		_	5,000	572	51
	\$258,104	03	30.893	97	51,447	20,105	84
The follow	ing is an	cco	unt of	he	receipts	-	
Received for	interest o	n u	npaid r	ate	8	\$451,665 7,124	80 83
	permission with pub					21,835	50
						\$480,625	33

- 1	Com. Common	7,000		-		
١	\$	258,104 03	30,893 97	51,447	20,105	84
١	The following	is an acco	unt of the r	eceipts:	-	
		rest on u	npaid rates		\$451,665 7,124	
1			sewers		21,835	50
I					\$480,625	33
١	Total receipts, ap from 1850, were Total expenditu	e			\$760 884 259,104	
1	Balance in City				501,780	STAR.

	Deaths of Distinguished Americans	n 1851
1	C. Martin totallis II a toma	. Date.
1	Gen. Matthew Arbuchle, U. S. Army 75	Jun.1
	John James Auduben Ornithologist 71	
	Judge Simeon Baldwin, Connecticut 89	May 2
	Com. James Barron U. S. Navy 82	Apl. 2
	Com James Barron U. S. Navy 82 Fr. John Brodhead Beck Dutchess Co. N.Y 57	April !
	Maj. Gen. Hugh Brady U. S Army 83	Ap'1 18
	Hon. Stephen Branch Farmer	May 2
	Judge Francis J. Brooke Virginia 87	MAT. 3
	Maj. Gen. Geo. M. Brocke U. S. A	44 9
	Hon. Henry A. Bullard New Orleans 62	Ap'1 17
	George A. Charman Indiana 44	Mar. 15
	Pay Walter Colton II & Nave	Jan. 22
	Rev. Walter Colton U. S. Navy — Hon. B. W. Crowninshield . Boston	Feb. 30
	Judge Samuel Cushman Portsmouth 68	May 20
	Judge David Daggett New Haven, Ct 86	Ap'1 12
	Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, Portland, Me 68	July 20
	Archbishop Eccleston Georgetown, D. C. 50	April 8
	Archo saop Lecteston Georgetown, D. C	April
	Hon, Horace EverettVermont	Jan 30
	Addison Gilmore watersown, Mass., 4/	
	Issae R. Harrington Buffalo	Aug. 10
	Hon. Isaac Hill Concord, N. H 63	Mar. 2
	Hen. Philip Hone New York 70	May 4
	Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis, D.D. Middletown, Ct 65	Mar. 2
	Hon. David S. Kauffman Texas 38	Jan. 31
	Col. Luke Les Tennessee	Jun. 17
	Gen. George McClure Bath. N. Y 80	Aug le
	Hon. James McDowell Virginia 50	A ug. 24
	Hon. Geo. McDuffic S. Carolina	Mar 1
	Gen. James Miller N. Hampshire 75	July 7
	Wm. G. Minor Sec'v of Senate &c. 45	Feb. 2
	Mordeeni M. Nosh New York 65 Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D Middletewn, Ct	Mar. 2.
	Rev. Stenken Olin. D. D. Middletewn, Ct	Aur 1
	Major James Rees Geneva, N. Y 86	Mar. 2
	Hon, Elijah J. Roberts Detroit	Ap'13
	Prof. Edw'd C. Ross, L. L.D. New York	
	John S. Skinner, Agricultural	
		Mar. 21
	Editor Paltimore 70	
	Hop. William Thompson Maine 83	MAT. 2
	Hon. Samuel R Thurston Oregon ;	April !
	Judge William B. Turley Tennessee	May 27
	Com. A. S. Wadaworth Washington	April /
	Prof. James Wallace, D.D. South Carolina	Jan. I
	Hen Nathan Willis Pittsfield, Mass 88	June le
	Hon Luke Woodbury New Hampshire	Aug. 27

Official Annunciation of Louis Napoleon.

[From the National Intelligencer, Des. 31]

We learn that his Excellency the Minister of France called yesterday at the Department of State, by the discretion of his government, officially to announce that the President of the French republic had adopted a great measure of public safety; that the chief of the State owed to the six millions of Frenchmen who had elected him, and to the world which had received his nomination as a new era of tranquility for France, to preserve her from a revolution of which the world might feel the recoil; that, strong in his consciousness of patriotic intentions in repelling dangers which threaten France and Europe without end, he invited the nation to its free choice of a firm and durable government; that he appealed to the suffrage of all in a moment so solemn to the country, and thought that this appeal ought to enlighten Europe and the world in regard to his object.

The White House on New Yean's —The President's Manifon will be open, as usual, to-morrow. The President will receive the diplomatic corps at 11 o'clock, and other visiters from 12 to 2.

The President receives calls on business from ten to tweive o'clock on each week day, at which time members of Congress, in consequence of their official engagements, have priority.

The President and his family receive visits of ceremony from tweive to two o'clock on Tuesday of each

mony from tweive to two o'clock on Tuesday of each week, and, after the first Friday in January, from eight to ten o clock on each Friday evening.—National Intel-ligencer, Dec. 31.

Mail Robber — A man named James Hackney has been arrested and taken to Buntsville, Alabama on a charge of robbing the U.S. mail while on board the steambout Atlantic, between Whitesburg and Gunters ville. He was a hand on the beat, and the circumstances which led to his arrest are related as follows:—Numerous letters were found under a house near the postoffice in Guntersville, and about the same time Hackney was seen with half bank bills of larger amounts than he could be supposed honestly to possess. This excited suspleton, and he was charged with the rebbery, and immediately confessed it. He had upwards of \$2.500 in bank bills and chacks in his possession, the latter drawn in Memphis. In favor of parties in New York and other porthern cities. He had spent about \$60.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU SES THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy-\$7 per THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—37 per minum.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and despatch. md despaich.
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TERMS, cash in advance.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Afternoon-RAYMOND AND AGNES-CATTLE STEALERS. Evening-Pizarro-Forest of Bondy-Your Lipe's in Danger, BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-ALL THAT GLI.T. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway - FOCKO-TIGHT ROPE-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street -Oliver Tw st-The Musiny. NATIONAL THEATRY, Ch'ainsin street-Afternoon-Valentine and Orson-Watch Dogs-Marble Madden, Evening-Charles XI-Carele Stealers-Marble Madden, AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AF-

BOWERY AMPRITHEATRE, Howery-Equestrian CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way—Ethiopian Minstrelay. FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 Breadway - Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

STOPPANI HALL-THE PANCBAMA OF THE WORLD'S ASTOR PLACE-PROF. ANDERSON'S SORRERS MYSTE-

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, January 1, 1852.

New Year's Day. THE NEW YORK HERALD will not be published tomorrow morning. Our regular evening edition will be issued at half-past one o'clock.

This Morning's Summary. We give in this edition of the HBRALD :-1 .- A chronology of the events throughout the world 2.-Number and description of vessels launched during

the past year, and now being constructed in the city and vicinity of New York. 3.—The mortality of New York City, for the year 1851with the causes of death, and a comparative table of mortality during the years 1850 and 1851.

5.-The criminal statistics of the city. 6 -Statistics of the City Prison. 7.-Number of fires in the city during the year 1851. 8.-Tables relative to the New York cattle market. 9 .- Range of the thermometer during the year. 10 .- Number of emigrants arrived in this city. 11.-Arrival of vessels at this pert from foreign ports. 12.-Whale Fishery of the United States. 13.-Annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

4 .- Statistics of the civil courts of New York city.

14.—Deaths of distinguished Americans. 15 .- Names of the New York city and county officers. 16 - The members of the State government. 17.- Names of the Governors of the several States, and the

political majorities in the Legislatures 18 .- The Officers and Legislators of the Government the United States. 19 -- An Almanac for 1852, and the eclipses.

20.-Number of Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States 21.-Value of Hempen goods imported for thirty years. 22.—Demise of Napoleon's eighteen marshals. 23.—The corn trade of Europe for 154 years. 24.-Quotations for stocks each month of 1851. 25 .-- Monthly quotations for foreign exchanges.

26.-Value of imports and exports in each month. 27 .- Exports of specie from the port of New York. Much other interesting information was compiled for this number of the HERALD, but we must postpone its publication, in order to make room for the news of the

Kossuth had a private interview with President Fillmore yesterday. What passed between these distinguished personages, is of course unknown'; t, if we are to judge from the action of the Magyar after the ceremony, he was evidently disappointed. We fear that he has been led to expect much more than he is likely to receive at the hands of the President and his cabinet. The latter will, without doubt, treat Kossuth with all the courtesy due to a most brave and highly worthy patriot-but, at the same time, they will not be likely to do aught to compromise our government with foreign power?. It is understood that Mr. Fillmore will give the Hungarian and his suite a sort of family dinner, which will be partaken of by a few of our own statesmen-but to which none of

the foreign ambassadors will be invited. By reference to the proceedings in the House of Representatives, it will be seen that there was a great deal of wrangling on the resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on Kossuth and introduce him to that body. The session was continued to a very late hour, especially as it was on the eve of a holiday. The resolution was still pending when the House adjourned till Friday.

The Canal Board have finally got through with their labors, and perfected the contracts. The jobs have been parcelled out to some one hundred and fifty applicants, who are probably pleased with the selection; but the multitude of unsuccessful bidders appear to be growling at a frightful rate.

Louis Napoleon, through his minister at Washington, has officially announced that it was for the perpetuation of the tranquillity and happiness of the six millions of reople who elected him, as well as that of the wor'd, that he assumed the entire control of the F:ench government. He wishes all mankind to especially understand that in this assumption of power, his motives were patriotic and for the benefit of every human being. Time will soon reveal the trath or falsity of these extraordinary assertions.

Two steamers are now due at this port, from Europe :- viz., the Franklin, with four days', and the Africa, with one week's later news. They will probably both be here prior to our next publication.

Owing to the dense fog, the steamer Europa did not leave for Liverpool yesterday. She will sail at eight o'clock this morning.

Morality on Stills -The model moralist of the Courier & Enquirer, in alluding to some denunciations from a country paper, about the immorality of publishing the details of the Forrest trial, throws up his eyes towards heaven, crosses his hands, and blesses himself, that he is not guilty of such indecency. We think it would require a very high premium to procure from the four quarters of the globe a man who could make a more per ect exhibition of impudence-unblushing impudence. The chivalric general who, to answer his own little personal ends, dragged a delicate woman and a wife from happy obscurity, and a family fireside in New Jersey, into the columns of his newspaper, as he did in the Inman case, is entitled to the prize for exhibiting a combination of absurdity and impudence, unutterable, unextinguishable, unenviable, jumppreachable, unrivalled, and uncarthiv.

The Facts and Events of the Year 1851. The year 1851 is now "with the years beyond the

flood," and we are entered upon the year 1852. On

this, the first cay of the new year, we publish some

valuable statistics, to which we refer the reader for nformation pen many points of great interest to the commun ty at large. They present him with facts and fig 1 es, which | i re an accurate history the year, and I dicate with certainty the prothat has been made since the close of " 1850. The epi one of the events of 18" as year in chronological order, will be found to contain an unusually large number of very to contain an unusually large number of very mteresting facts. In adverting to the statistic mteresting facts.

In adverting to the statistic we shall begin with newspaper printed in 47 years since the first newspaper printed in 47 years since the first newspaper printed in 48 years since the first newspaper print press. The Boste and News Letter was first printed April 24th, 1703. The American Weekly Messenger was first printed in Philadelphia, Dec. 22d, 1719. In New ork the New York Gazette was first printed October 16th, 1756. In Rhode Island, the Rhode I' and Gazette, October, 1732. No paper was published in Connecticut till 1755-nor in New Hampshire till 1756-nor in Kentucky till 1787; and in Tennessee the first paper was published in 1790. Could the editor of the Boston News Letter have beheld, in prophetic vision, the number of newspapers now published, and their vast circulation, what would have been his astonishment and delight! We have now in this country 2,800 newspapers and periodicale, averaging 1.755 numbers at each putlication, and making an aggregate of five millions of numbers, while the yearly aggregate amounts to the enormous figure of four hundred and twenty-two millions seven hundred thousand numbers!

In the course of the last forty years, the increase is wonderful. In the year 1810 there were printed in all the States 364 newspapers, giving an aggregate of the number of sheets for the year of 25,222,200. The number is multiplied 17 times in the year 1851. Even in twenty years the increase of the circulation of newspapers published in this city is extraordinary. In 1830 the circulation of the largest paper was only 5,000, while the majority of the rest were about 2,000. Now, the daily circulation of the HERALD is between 35,000 and 40,000, and it is steadily increasing every day, as we have recently shown. These are the most gratifying evidences of progress, for the newspaper is the great instructor of the people, and the more extensive its circulation, the more secure are the liberties of the people against fraud, and their property against plunder and speculation.

The increase of the influx of emigrants to this port, for the last year, is very remarkable. The grand total is 289,601; of which there are frem Ireland 163,256; Germany, 69,883; and England, 28,553. The increase over the emigration for the year 1850 is 76,905, or at the rate of 6,400 per month! The entire emigration to this country, during the year that has now expired, is certainly over half a million, from the worn out countries of Europe, who have come here to seek civil and religious liberty, subsistence, and a home, where every man may worship his God "under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid."

In the United States, the one hundred and forty principal public libraries contain 1,773,900 volumes, including the library of Congress, recently burned. The average number to each library is 12,670 volumes. This estimate only embraces the larger public libraries, and there are many private ones that exceed the largest public libraries in the country. As for the number of private libraries and their contents, possessed by a people among whom education is so universally diffused, it is be yond calculation.

In the bill of mortality there is a considerable increase for the year that has passed. The total deaths are 19,610, together with 1,258 set down as still born. The total in 1850 was 16,860. This is an increase of nearly 3,000; but it does not come up to the mortality of 1849, the year of the cholera, when 23,773 were numbered with the dead, of whom the terrible proportion of 7,000 perished from cholera. By reference to the tables, it will be seen that consemption is the most fatal of the diseases of this country. The diseases fatal in the next degree are of the bowels, and the diseases of children, which are far more mortal than in Europe. The whole mortality is very large, being about one in twenty-seven of the population, whereas in the crowded, swarming city of London, with the thousands perishing there from starvation, the mortality is only about one in forty. Yet New York ought to be healthier than London. Nature has done more for it, but the city fathers have not aided nature, and the great metropolis is about the filthiest city in the world.

In a great city like this, there is a progress in orime as well as in every thing else. But it is a gratifying fact that for the last year there has been no increase, but rather a decrease. The entire number of convictions is 2,494, and among those, we regret to say, there are eight for murder. There are remaining in the city prison 172 persons. There were received during the year, 16,522. There is one species of crime, namely, stabbing, that has increased considerably during the year, and there is enough of crime of every kind to stimulate the clergy to greater exertiens at home instead of wasting their money and energies, and compassing sea and land to make a convert or two at the antipodes.

The fires for the year number 342, while the false alarms were 215. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at \$1,144,526. This is rather less than on the preceding year, when the damage was about a million and a half of dollars. The total number of fires in 1850 was 288, and of false alarms 202.

We have thus given a summary of the principal statistics of this great metropolis, which we publish for the year 1851-the empire city, which is the mighty heart of the country that sends its pulsations through every vein and artery even to the remotest extremities. All that concerns it is, therefore, deeply interesting, not only to its own inhabitants, but to the whole population of the United States. We congratulate our readers on being enabled to furnish them, to day, in our double sneet. at the price of two cents, a mass of information worth at least a dollar. We present it to them as a New Year's gift, and wish them a happy New

THE ART UNION LOTTERY-DISTRIBUTION POST-PONED .- We perceive that the distribution of the Art Union paintings is indefinitely postponed. We are not at all surprised at this movement. The directors say they are short of funds, although they have received within the year \$61,920, by their own showing. They want more money, and attribute the smallness of their receipts to the "Kossuth excitement," and to the "commercial distresses" of the country. This statement of reasons is not only false, but it is impudent. As far as excitements are concerned, we had, in 1850, the Jenny Lind furore which did not affect the institution, and as to commercial distress, nothing of the kind has been experienced. The country never was more prosperous than it has been during the past year, arising principally from the immense receipts of gold from California, which enable people to indulge more freely than ever in gratifying their taste for the fine arts, and in indulging in all kinds of finery.

The directors say in their card that they will not reply to any "abuse;" and that they are all highly respectable in their social relations. We do not know that they have been abused; and we have no doubt but that the most of them are highly respectable as individuals. But as directors of a public nstitution, they are amenable to the public for the management conducted under their name. From that responsibility they cannot escape. The truth is, that the Art Union is in the hands of an abolition clique, and singularly enough it appears from facts which have come to our knowledge, that in addition to paying for eyster and champagne suppors, &c., &c , a portion of the funds have been applied towards establishing a daily abolit on journal in this

city, instead of brang used for the legitimas purposes of the instituti m. rerhaps this diversion of he funds may not be known to all the direct ors, but it's well known to the abolition clique in the direction.

is is one of the many reasons why public com-nce, particularly at the South, has been with-drawn from the institution, and why it will be finally ruined unless a new board of directors be elected, and an entire revolution be effected in its management.

The Country Newspapers, and the Presidential Candidates.

The initial steps towards Presiden making has already been taken by quite a number of the country newspapers. But small dependence, however, can be placed in the apparent show of influence which these journals and their announcements of candidates are likely to exert. The only reliable indication to be deduced from all this show of names is this: it points conclusively to the sectional interests which will form some of the elements of discord and confusion at the coming national conventions.

We have made up from our exchange papers the following list of candidates for the Presidency, together with the names of the papers which are committed to their support in the conventions. Most of these journals post the names of the candidates in large capital letters at the head of the first column of the editorial page. But a line of very small type generally follows immediately after, indicating that the editor's future support of favorite candidates depends upon the action of the national convention of the party to which he is attached. Here is the list : -FOR STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Democratic.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Daily Argns	Chicago III.
Republican	Stockton, California
Expositor	Urbana, Ohio.
Mirror	Marion O
Democrat	Lousville Kv
Blade	
State Register	Anringfield III
Ledger	New Albana
Jeffersonian	Grannen O
MILLARD F	ILLMORE.
Whig.	March Control of the
Herald	Hagerstown, Md.
Sentinel	Jersey City.
Argus	Demopalis, Ala.
Chronicle	Cambridge, Md.
Planters' Banner	Franklin, La.
Register	Raleigh, N. C.
Spectator	Green Bay.
Patriot	Fon du Lac.
Republican	Rising Sun.
JAMES BUG	

JAMES BUCHANAN.
Democratic.
AdvocateBaton Rouge, La.
Morning PostPitteburg, Pa.
JacksonianBaltimore.
Democrat
Advocate
Southern Reveille
Examiner Washington, Pa.
Intelligencer Milton, Pa.
Union
JournalLawrence Co., Pa.
Continuity Description
Sentinel Meadville, Pa.
Advocate Georgia.
Intelligencer Van Buren, Ark.
Union
Statesman, Indiana.
Gazette St. Josephs. Mo.
Jeffersonian
LEWIS CASS.
Democratic.
Western Chronicle Lexington Mo.

LEWIS CASS.
Democratic.
Western Chronicle Levington Mo
Western Chronicle Lexington, Mo. Argus
Argus Weston, Mo.
Democrat
WINFIELD SCOTT.
Whie.
Daniellian Daniellia Tar
RepublicanRushville, Ind.
Intelligencer Pa.
Intelligencer
WILLIAM O. BUTLER.
Democratic.
Banner
Flag
SAM. HOUSTON.
Democratic.

	Redlander San Augustine, Texa
	WILLIAM ALLEN.
	Democratic.
	Eagle Lancaster, O.
	Banner Mt. Vernon. O.
	Union Ashland, O.
	Advertiser Chillicothe, O.
	Dispatch Portsmouth, O.
	Republican
1	Democrat
	Demograt
	Democrat Piketon U.
	Democratic Pioneer
	GEO, M. DALLAS.
	Democratic.
	Democrate.

	GEO. M. DALLAS.
Democratic.	
Democrat	
	DANIEL WEBSTER.
Whig.	
Bee	Boston.
Day Book	Boston. New York.
	WM. L. MARCY.
Democratic.	
Republican	Saratoga, N. Y
	HENRY CLAY.
While	minut obat.

Spectator..... Lafayette, La.

JAMES C. JONES, of Tennessee

Palladium.....Troy, Ala. In addition to the list given above, we subjoin a list of papers whose editors have expressed a decided preference for some particular candidate, but have not yet committed themselves so far as to announce their names, in large letters, at the head of their editorial columns. Here they are :-

NAME OF PAPER.	New Lisbon.Ohio
Courier	Noble Co , Ohio.
	Kalida, Ohio.
Grescent	New Orleans. Do.
Shield	Snow Hill, Md.
Courier	Boston.
Courier & Enq.	New York.
Register	Mobile, Ala.
Union	St. Louis, Mo.
Observer	Lexington, Ky.
Delta	New Orleans.
Free Press	Detroit. Mich.
Gazette	Hillsboro, Ohio.
	Ohio Patriot. Courier. Ventura Bee Crescent Shield Courier & Enq. Register. Union Observer Delta Free Prees.

The following table will show the number of the above papers that lend their support to each candidate, with their aggregate circulation, estimating the average at 500, which, according to the tables lately made out in the census office, is a liberal mark for the class to which most of these journals be-

B.				
CANDIDATES.		PAPERS.	CIRCUI	LATION.
Buchanan	19			9.500
Douglas	10			5.000
Fillmore				6.000
Col. Wm. Allen		********		5.000
Sam Houston				4 000
Lewis Cass				2.000
Winfield Scott				1.500
Wm. O. Butler		********		1.000
Henry Clay	2			1.000
Daniel Webster	4			2.000
Geo. M. Dallas	1			500
Wm. L. Marcy				500
James C. Jones	1	******		500
Dunes C. Dones		******		- 000
To	tal 77	7	otal	38 500

Now, here is presented a very small specimen, but an excellent sample, of the way in which journalism is used by the political traders and wire pullers. There are, throughout the United States, about 3,000 newspapers; of these, only a very small number, in the large cities, are independent, while the rest-the great mass-are mere tools in the hands of incompetent persons. Their proprietors and conductors are, for the most part, country printers, who know nothing about the politics of the country beyond the small circle of their county. Of the merits of their town and county officers they may be tolerably well informed, but they have never been introduced into the mysteries of the great political intrigues that reach and affect the national conventions. They may be sharp enough in the exercise of all the small chicanery necessary to elect a constable, or, possibly, a Sheriff; but beyond this they are entirely at a loss.

Independent journals can only exist in large cities, where an extended circulation and large advertising patronage will warrant the employment of good talent, at prices commensurate with its value. These can, and do live on their own resources-on returns they receive from the valuable publications which they daily present to the public. Their influence is immense, because the public know that they are not the mere echo of a clique or party; and even partisans themselves refer to the columns of an independent paper to learn the true state of pelitical matters. And this is one, among many reasons, why the independent press is growing so powerful, so influential an agent as it is. Honesty is always appreciated , and the independent press is honest for the sake of its own interest, aside from

the moral which is involved. But the tables are turn ed; the case is quite different-with the small potato papers throughout the country. They are the in-struments which ambitious politicians of all parties use previous to the assembling of conventions. Either by promise of future aid, or by the payment of a few dollars in hand, these journals are induced to post at the head of their columns the names of certain candidates, and thus to keep them before the community for the time. Thus much being accomplished, with lots of other tricks of the same sort, the politicians go into the great political arena, bearing with them their self made interest, and see ready to go to work with the large politician It needs but a slight illustration to: 1) / the

truth of this position. By reference;) ., preceding tables it will be seen that the ' . ; candidates mentioned have but veryfe 4 1 1:1 advocating their cause. General 33333. . instance, has but two out of three hundred. w the truth is, that General Scott is past thep 11). being useful to the small fry of the press; h) . . veen nominated by whig conventions in three no largest States in the Union and hence, is our the reach of small potato politicians and papers, who never any parties anything with prominent candidates, while they anything with prominent candidates, while they can manage to pick a living out of the small candidates and their friends, who are running about the country with their hats cocked on one side of their empty heads, like so many weak headed or stark mad fools, trying to get nominations, sometimes for menwhose names are not known in the circles where they must be canvassed before there is a glimmer of hope for their political success.

The decisions, of course, will be made by the conventions, and these conventions will be carried by political intrigue, which scruples at nothing that promises selfish advantage. Intrigue and correspendence, bargain and sale, will be the order of the day with the politicians who are to be found in these conventions; and when they have arrived at this stage, they care little for the small papers in tho country, who can be bought, like enions, inhalf dozen bunches, for one hundred dollars, or two hundred dollars at most-the "Tray, Blanche, and Sweethearts' of the press, who, perchance, will yelp out their dissent until the approaching traveller tosses to their maw a bit of dainty food, whereupon they at once make friends, and lick the very boots that they had before enapped at. Let one candidate go up this week at one hundred dollars, and let fifty dollars more be offered next, and ten to one but the rule of expediency would be found to apply, and the Skunk's Hollow Clarion will have concluded to change its candidate from John Doe to Richard Roe.

That these things are true is perfectly well known to colitical intriguers, who not unfrequently make their boasts of by-gone feats in this department of the political school. As the great question. now looks, General Scott is the only possible candidate of the whigs : Butler, Buchanan and Cass seem to be the only possible candidates of the democrats, and Butler the strongest of these three, the other candida es, such as Douglas and his associates, being principally humbug and fanfaronade. Things may change, but this is the present aspect.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN ITALY AND IN THE UNITED STATES .- The Italian Opera in this city, under the management of Mr. Maretzek closed, some days ago, and there is no prospect that it will be again opened, at least for some time to come. The enquiry is made on every side, how it is that an Opera cannot be supported. in this city, when it is so well patronized-when mediocre talent, even, can draw large audiences-when the house is filled every night, and when there is a strong taste and appreciation of the opera among our fashionable and wealthy people? Let us explain why it is that the opera is not sus-

tained in this country. The matter is contained in a nutshell. The whole difficulty lies in the fact, that artists demand for their services about twothirds more than they get in Italy, and two-thirds more than their services are worth. They swallow up the whole receipts, and leave nothing for the manager or for incidental expenses. In Italy the case is very different. There, the engagements are made for a season, which generally lasts six weeks. It frequently happens that a singer of some note gets engagements for two or three seasons in the course of the year, which, in the aggregate, would make from three to four months of employment. Some of the inferior artists, however, receive but one engagement during the year, the receipts of which go to their support while they are doing nothing. The payments are made in four instalments, the last of them being seldom paid, for as a general thing the terms asked by the artist are calculated without it. Again: If the subscription is not large, the artist receives only one or two instalments, although he is compelled to sing as long as the season lasts; or if he refuses, to go to prison. The consequence of this is, that artists in Italy are not troubled with colds and hoarseness as much as they are in this country, where frequently the programme has to be changed because one of the principal singers has contracted a cold, or says he has. This does not occur in Italy, where he would have to sing or go to prison. The labor of artists in Italy, too, is very great, for they have to sing six nights in the week, and rehearse every day.

This is a brief outline of the manner in which the opera is managed in Italy. Let us see how it is conducted in the United States. No sooner do artists land on the shores of this "great country," than they assume the most ridiculous airs, and endeavor to indemnify themselves for their sufferings. small allowances, and despotism in Italy. They make pretensions the most absurd, throw themselves on their supposed dignity, and ruin managers who make concessions to them. After singing six times a week all their lives at home, they will not sing oftener than three times here. On the slightest pretext or misunderstanding, they report themselves sick, and compel a postponement of the advertised performances, at the last hour, thereby injuring the manager in the confidence of the public. They demand salaries which no manager could pay in justice to himself, or with the hope of escaping embarrassment or ruin; and they go on increasing in their demands until the treasury contains nothing after satisfying them. We can illustrate this by making a table of the salaries of certain artists who have sung in this country at different periods.

For example:-

Take another instance:-Lorini received for each menth's singing for a season in Havana.

For the second season.

For the third.

During his engagement with Parceli, he received per month, for feur months.

During the summer, per month.

Recently, per month. Again:ocio received, per month, in Europe.....

In Havara.
From Maretzek, in the summer.
From winter.... Again:-Bettini received in Paris, per month..... Do. do. Havana, do.

10. do. New York, summer season...

Do. do. do. winter season...

(This was independently of two or three benefits.)

These sums do not include benefits. Now, one would suppose that these sums were extravagant enough, and that the manager had nothing further to pay. Not so. The artists are paid their travelling expenses from one city to another, and frequently stipulate fortwo or three extra passages for their wives, their servants, their friends, or their dogs, the expense of which is enermous.

But even here the manager is not allowed to-